

## Jos. Horne & Co.

Penn Ave. and Fifth St., Pittsburg.

MONDAY, March 4, 1895.

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The biggest season yet for them, and already we are showing a variety unrivaled. Over 50 different designs of the very newest, oxidized, bright and satin finishes, best quadruple plate, warranted. Bear in mind ours are the best made—not cheap and trashy catch penny things. Prices

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Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, warranted fast black; double heels, toes, and extra spliced heels, for

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Pure soft Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, unlaundered,

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Same, initialed,

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Very fine Linen Handkerchiefs, unlaundered, 55c ones for

25c each.

50c ones for

35c each.

## Jos. Horne & Co.

Pittsburg, Pa.

## THE PHENOMENAL WONDER

Has Arrived at Last at the McLure.

A Phenomenal Wonder at the McLure House. Room 141, the only genuine medium, Prof. C. M. MONTEFIORE. Sittings, ladies \$1, gents \$2. Beware of fraudulent ones. The only genuine medium living since the age of four years in Fort Monmouth, who can be consulted on all life, love and matrimony. Will tell you the names of departed friends and living ones. All diseases, no matter of what nature, will be fully diagnosed and immediate relief given. Only such cases taken as other physicians cannot cure. Deafness, rheumatism, catarrh in all forms, cancer, consumption, dropsy and asthma. The experienced brought together, marriage consummated. In fact, the Professor is the strongest medium the world has ever produced. Born in Madras, India, he was the vice president of the Theosophical Society of India. He was an intimate friend of Madame Blavatsky, whose conversion he was instrumental in bringing about. Professor was born of Hindu parents.

Parlor at the McLure House 141. Office hours from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. Office hours Sunday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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## SENTENCES CHANGED.

The Hawaiian Rebel Leaders will not Suffer Death Penalty.

## LONG TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT

Being Substituted—Seward, Wilcox and Others Must Spend Thirty-Five Years in Prison and Pay \$10,000. Ex-Queen Lili to be a Prisoner for Five Years—Evidence that the Rebellion was Entirely the Work of White Men—A Rumor of British Protection.

HONOLULU, Feb. 23.—While the government has easily put down the revolt, it does not take the most hopeful view of the situation. This is due, to some extent, to the excitement of the moment.

President Dole and his cabinet are disposed to adopt a most lenient policy toward those captured in arms and those suspected of sympathy with them, but they are urged by those who have much at stake here and desire to remain, to use severe measures, in order to prevent another revolt. The natives have shown no thinking qualities. Of the 700 men called out by Nowlin, the military leader of the revolt, only about 125 responded.

A number of sentences were announced to-day. Among them were those of Robert Wilcox, W. T. Seward, W. H. Richard and Charles T. Gulick. They were the four leading plotters. Each man is sentenced to serve thirty-five years and pay a fine of \$10,000. These four men were originally sentenced to death, but the verdict of the court was changed to imprisonment by President Dole.

NO HEADS WILL DROP IN HAWAII. This means that no capital punishment will be inflicted upon the leaders of the rebellion. It appears that the president has been opposed to executions, and his feelings were shared by members of the cabinet.

The other sentences are: Thomas Walker, thirty years and a fine of \$5,000; Carl Wideman, thirty years; William Greig, twenty years; Louis Marshall, twenty years. The last two were fined \$10,000 each. James G. Lane was given five years and a fine of \$5,000. Samuel Nowlin and Henry Bertleson, two of the prominent leaders, have been allowed their liberty. They gave valuable evidence for the government, without which convictions in many cases could not have been secured. Captain Davies has been sentenced to ten years and ordered to pay a fine of \$10,000. He is the man who landed the arms for the rebels.

Although the ex-queen's sentence has not been made public, the Associated Press correspondent was informed this morning by a cabinet officer that she has been sentenced to serve five years in prison and to pay a fine of \$5,000. It is understood that the sentence will not be changed.

Within the last few days a number of prisoners have been released from custody. Among the number is Thomas Clark, who gave the information that afterward resulted in the discovery of the arms and ammunition at the queen's residence.

A RUMOR OF BRITISH PROTECTION. On the 23d, twenty-one rebels were sentenced. Their sentences are uniform. The men are each to serve five years at hard labor. A fine imposed upon each man by the commission was remitted by President Dole upon the advice and consent of the cabinet. The punishment fixed is the minimum under the statutes.

On the 19th last, the rumor was going the rounds that the government was about to ask for British protection. Mr. Willis' attitude was the reason given for this radical step. It was stated that the representative of the United States had made unreasonable demands when he called on Minister Hatch on the day previous. A government official was seen in regard to the matter and he stated that there was no truth in the rumor. He said Minister Willis had made no demands. He simply made a request in regard to some political prisoners who claimed the protection of the United States.

It now appears that the revolt was planned by white men—Gulick, Seward and Rickard; that the money for guns was furnished by white men in San Francisco; that the vessel which brought them was owned by white men; that white men went out in a steamer and landed the guns, and that two half-whites were the chief commanders of the insurrection.

HOW THE REBEL CHIEF WAS FOOLED. Nowlin, the commander-in-chief, says he was informed positively by his white royalist friends that if he could bring a force of natives into town, the citizens' guard of 600 trained men could not drive them out, and the "missionaries" would yield at once. He believed these statements and acted upon them, only to discover that the citizens' guard instantly turned out and some 300 more whites joined them.

Even the absolute abdication of the ex-queen does not settle matters. The natives are thrifless, and in the present commercial depression are suffering to some extent, as they have no earnings laid by. They are told, and they believe, that a change of government would bring better times.

The examination of witnesses under martial law discloses the fact that there are many white men who wish a change of government, in order to reach spoils. They are tired of missionary government, because it is economical. There is a bonanza in the opium and Chinese gambling business and the men who control the police and custom houses are in the way of making large perquisites out of it. The great majority of the whites, however, stand by the government without reservation.

The ex-queen has it in her power to do some good among the natives, but it is feared her natural disposition will prevent her from fully accepting the situation. She may, however, do so, and if she does, she will not suffer any hardships at the hands of the government. Her confinement will be at present in the executive building, which was her former palace. She will occupy one of the large rooms formerly used by her and overlooking the fine park surrounding the building.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wine friends everywhere to fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

Hood's PILLS are prompt and efficient. 25c.

## STICK TO THE CABLE.

The Senate Refused to Recede from Its Amendment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—At the night session of the senate some private bills were passed, and then consideration of the naval bill was resumed. It was interrupted to hear the report of the senate conferees on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill that they were unable to agree on the appropriation of \$500,000 for beginning the Hawaiian cable. Mr. Blackburn said the most strenuous effort had been made for many days to retain this appropriation. He said the struggle could be continued no longer. If the bill was to be engrossed and sent to the executive it must be passed to-night. Rather than clog the wheels of our foreign service and stop the salaries of our ambassadors and ministers, Mr. Blackburn said he would move to recede from the cable amendment.

A spirited debate followed, but the motion to recede was defeated, yeas, 27; nays, 32, and the bill was again sent back to conference. This vote was taken at 1 a. m.

## SUGAR BOUNTY PASSED.

The House Agreed to the Senate Amendment to Pay It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—At the night session of the house the conference report on the sundry civil bill, which contained the senate provisions for the purchase of the Blaine site, the payment of the sugar bounty, the purchase of a printing office site, etc., had the right of way. Mr. Sayers, who made the report of the conference committee, said the senate had added \$9,972,000 to the bill as it passed the house. Of this the senate had receded from \$1,691,391, and the house had agreed to \$2,473,000, leaving about \$5,800,000 still in dispute. Among the provisions to which the house refused to yield, were the senate provision for the retirement of the revenue marine officers, the appropriation of \$150,000 for the purchase of the site of the Blaine residence; the \$5,000,000 for the sugar bounties; \$125,000 for the Tennessee exposition, the senate provision for the investigation and survey of the Nicaragua canal route, \$121,000 for the purchase of additional ground for the printing office site, and the senate amendment providing for a bi-metallic conference.

The house decided to insist on its disagreement as to the Blaine site. After debate it was finally decided that the house should insist on its disagreement to that portion of the amendment relating to the retirement of revenue marine officers, and agree to the provisions for a revenue cutter for service on the Pacific coast, to cost \$200,000.

The house receded from its disagreement to the amendment for the payment of \$125,000 to the victims of the Ford theatre disaster. The great contest came on the senate amendment appropriating \$5,000,000 for the payment of the sugar bounties for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. Mr. Robertson (Dem. La.) moved that the house recede from its disagreement to this amendment.

A debate which lasted until midnight followed, and finally at that hour the house, by a vote of 133 to 124, decided to recede, and therefore the sugar bounty will be paid.

The debate on the sugar bounty was stopped long enough to hear the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was adopted. The senate had added amendments amounting to \$750,354, of which \$387,803 was dropped in conference, so that the bill carried \$5,745,643.

## WEST VIRGINIA BILL.

The Measure Authorizing Our Share of the Direct Tax Passes Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—At the night session of the house the resolution authorizing the payment of West Virginia's share of the direct tax (\$185,000), which was held back owing to legal technicalities, passed, and will become a law when the President signs it.

## WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Resolutions Passed at Saturday's Session. Equal Pay for Equal Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The closing day of the triennial session of the National Council of Women opened with the consideration of business matters. The Florence Crittenton Association was admitted to membership, and the fraternal greetings of the National Women's Catholic Association were presented. The report of the treasurer showed the year's receipts to be \$3,100, with almost equal expenditures.

Resolutions were adopted, setting forth the aims and principles of the council. They forecasted the time when the last restriction placed upon women in society, church and state will be eradicated from custom, creed and statutes. In discussing the conflict of capital and labor, the resolutions urge co-operation instead of competition, the submission of disputes to voluntary tribunals of conciliation and arbitration, and that the government set the standard of equal wages for equal work, and make women equally eligible for examination and employment.

The resolutions were passed without opposition until a resolution advocating election or appointment of women on school boards, favoring the establishment of a national university in this city for post-graduate study and indorsing scientific temperance instruction in public schools was reached. The limitation of admission to the national university to college graduates was objected to and precipitated a wrangle, but the resolutions were finally adopted intact.

An address by the Countess of Aberdeen, of Scotland, president of the International Council of Women, closed the meeting.

## West Virginia Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The following pensions have been granted to West Virginians:

Original—William Sychock, Uniontown; Thomas Jennings, Pigeah; Samuel M. King, Philoah.

Increase—John C. Findley, Maldon; Charles Dorr, Wheeling; John T. Morton, Lismore; Jeremiah Fox, Waco.

Reissue—Tollison Stover, Clarksburg; Cyrus V. Robinson, Arden; Henry C. Pickens, Letart; George Danner, Charleston; Uriah Roberts, Buckhannon; David R. Noble, Roe; John Murphy, Marion; James M. Hawkins, Wheeling; Frank A. Warthen, Grafton; Abraham Jones, Moundsville; Joseph Marple, McMechen; Oliver H. Peters, Guyandotte; Robert Powell, Morgantown.

Original widows, &c.—Rebecca C. Littleton, Charleston; Minors of Ferdinand Krotchmar, Charleston; Mary A. Adams, Huntington.

Supplemental—William B. Haddock, Parkersburg.

Additional—John L. Odell, Odell; Joseph Bazant, Harper's Ferry; Martin Mabe, Darleat.

Renewal—John A. Neff, Ravenswood. Renewal and Reissue—William H. Winaue, Dairville.

## THE DEATH LIST.

The Ex-Khedive of Egypt and Prof. Blackie Among Those Who Pass Away.

Isma'il Pasha died in Constantinople Saturday, after a long illness. Isma'il Pasha, ex-viceroy, or khedive, of Egypt, is the son of Ibrahim Pasha, and grandson of the celebrated Mehmet Ali. He was born in Cairo in 1830, and succeeded his brother, Said Pasha, January 18, 1863. He was educated in Paris, and on returning to Egypt in 1869, he opposed the policy of Abbas Pasha, the viceroy, who, as it was supposed, made, in 1873, for political purposes a criminal charge against him, which was not, however, proceeded with. He had much trouble in his transactions with M. De Lesseps in relation to the Suez canal. These difficulties were amicably settled in July, 1884, through Emperor Napoleon. The viceroy gave serious offense to the sultan by the airs of sovereignty which he assumed during his journey to Europe. The attempt to Europeanize the country entailed a vast national debt, and in 1875, the khedive procured a temporary respite from his shares in the Suez canal to the British government. A new ministry was formed under British influence by Nubar Pasha toward the close of 1878. This ministry was overthrown in February, 1879, by an emeute, which the khedive was suspected of fostering. A joint representation of the French and English governments resulted in the apparent submission of Isma'il Pasha and the formation of a new cabinet under Prince Tewfik. This arrangement lasted only a few weeks, and in April of the next year, the khedive dismissed his advisers. After some delay, when Isma'il Pasha had turned a deaf ear to the suggestion of abdication urged upon him by the European consul general, the sultan, prompted by France and England, issued a firman, deposing Isma'il and nominating Tewfik as khedive. Isma'il, accordingly, abdicated in favor of his son, June 26, and on July 1 he left Egypt.

## PROF. JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

Professor John Stuart Blackie died Saturday. John Stuart Blackie, son of an Aberdeen banker, was born in Glasgow in 1807, and was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He also spent two years on the continent studying languages and classical philology. In 1834 he published a metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust," and in the same year was called to the Scottish bar. In 1841 he was appointed to the newly formed chair of Latin literature in Marischal college, Aberdeen, which post he held eleven years. In 1852 he was appointed to the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh, which he resigned in 1852. Thereafter he devoted himself to writing and lecturing. Later he lectured on "Modern Greek," and published papers on the subject in the Nineteenth Century and the Scottish Review. He was a voluminous writer. Among his works were "Songs and Legends of Ancient Greece," "War Songs of the Germans," "Laws of the Highlands and Islands," "Self Culture," "The Wise Men of Greece," "The Wisdom of Goethe," "The Life of Robert Burns," "The Scottish Highlands," and many others devoted to a variety of subjects.

## HENRY STUDEBAKER.

Henry Studenaker died Saturday at South Bend, Ind., of stomach and other troubles, after an illness of two years. He was born sixty-eight years ago in Adams county, Pa., going to South Bend when a young man, where, in 1852, he and his brother, Clem Studenaker, established Studenaker Manufacturing Company.

## Notice.

Glancing in the rays of the noonday sun are beautiful exceedingly, but if one of them were thrust down your back how you would shudder. This is precisely what you do when the preliminary chill of fever and ague comes on. Then is the time to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a "knocker out" of every form of malaria, also of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "and have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga., Box 380, and one will be sent you free.

EVERYBODY is drinking ale now—best winter drink.

The "canals" of Mars, it has been calculated, could contain about 1,634,000 of our Suez canals.



## KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A Handsome Complexion Is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives it.



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WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL. MUST have experience and come well recommended. Apply at 2339 Chapline street. fe19

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Cash always on hand in sums to suit. From \$10 and upwards, on real estate; also on furniture, &c., without removal; easy payments. No charge unless loan is made. Confidential. WHEELING LOAN COMPANY, Box 97, 141-2 Third St.

## GENERAL NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

The firm of Kurner & Chew was dissolved September 11, 1894. Ross T. Chew bought George E. Kurner's interest, and continues the business in the firm name of Ross T. Chew, employing and entrusting NEW FORCE OF PAPER-HANGERS AND PAINTERS. ROSS T. CHEW, 49 Twelfth Street. fe18

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF the late Lewis Jones, No. 30 North York street. All modern conveniences. Inquire of H. A. JONES, Administrator, No. 97 North York Street. fe25

## FOR SALE.

One 40-foot lot in Moundsville, with 10 paid up shares of Mining & Manufacturing stock. If quick sale, \$99 will buy both lot and stock. JAMES L. HAWLEY, fe21 1063 Main Street, upstairs.

## FOR SALE.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS AT EDGINGTON Cheap and on Easy Terms. W. V. HOGE, fe21 605 City Bank Building, 1309 Market Street.

## FOR SALE!

We will sell the property Nos. 1507-9-11 Main street for fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000). One-third cash, the balance in one, two and three years. Longer time will be given on deferred payments if purchaser so desires. SIMPSON & HAZLETT, fe21 BONDS AND INVESTMENTS, No. 1311 Market St.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT FRONT Office Rooms in the Rely Building, Opera House corner. fe21

FOR RENT—DWELLING ON SIX-TEENTH Street with nine rooms; every improvement. DR. H. H. BULLARD, fe25

## FOR RENT—THAT ELEGANT

Store room, No. 1404 Main street, now occupied by House & Herrmann. Has good elevator service and fire proof vault in office. Possession given April 1, 1895. Apply to HENRY K. LIST, at City Bank. no15

## FOR RENT.

That large two-story brick dwelling, No. 100 South Front street, Island 1. A most desirable location. FOR SALE.

10 shares Exchange Bank. 25 shares Warfield China Company. 25 shares Foster's Glass Company. 25 shares Etna Standard Steel & Iron Co. 2 Wheeling Railway stock. 10 shares Peabody Insurance Company. R. S. IRWIN, Broker, No. 21 Twelfth Street. ja26

## FOR RENT.

Store room in Peabody Building. Office rooms in Peabody Building. Steam heat, elevator and all modern conveniences. Terms reasonable. PEABODY INSURANCE CO., 1126 and 1128 Market Street. ja1

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